The roll having been called, and eighty-eight members having answered to their names, the Committee procerded to business.

On metion, the Preamble and Resolutions offered by Mr. Lyens, tegether with the Substitute, offered by Mr. Victoras, were then taken up, and read as follows: Mr. Luous's Preumble and Resolutions. . The Committee have seen with regret as well as in egution, the proceedings of the citizens of Lowell, in State of Missachusetts, and the manifesto published

the city of New York, by Arthur Tappan, John Ran-les and others—and as a Committee of "Vigilance," we em it our daty especially to call the attention of our ollow-citizens to them. That Arthur Tappun and his associates should be found still plotting against the lives and happiness of the Southern people, does not excite sarprise in us, although it cannot but arouse our resentmott for, these men have by their previous conduct shewn themselves to be totally regardless of the feelings and interests of the South, and reckless even of the fate of our government—But that the people of Lowell, in the State of Massachusetts, should be found to co-operate with such reckless and unprincipled men in their assalts upon us, does excite our surprise as well as deep regrett for, no people draw more largely upon Southern tal and comity than the people of Lowell; and we ed and expected to find Massachusetts united hearwith Virginia and the whole South, in the effort preserve that government, which, with them, she bat-I so gallantly to obtain. We still indulge that hope, will we relinquish it or separate, while we can avoid from those whose forefathers fought by the side of for that liberty which we all now enjoy, and which grize above all things; and towards whom, as towards the citizens of the North, we have been accustomed to rei as members of one family.

-We regret, too, the tone of the resolutions adopted at

Park meeting in the city of New York; and connectat them, as we are compelled to do, with the fact, that e people of New York tolerate among them, and in that city which the money and means of the South have hargely contributed to erect for them, a body of men, ha not only work unceasingly for our ruin, but publicwavow that they will continue their labors until they are cowned with success; we are constrained to believe that the South has not the sincere sympathy or hearty co-opeation of the citizens of New York, and we fear we may aid of the North generally; for as yet, none but the good people of Philadelphia have recommended that aid which one can serve us effectually, to wit: legislative enactments in the North against the e misguided and criminal innties. That such should be the fact, we regret, deepis regret; and deplore the consequences which must en sie, if our apprehensions are well founded. But while we deplore, we are prepared to meet these conse cuences-for we are, and while we live, we will continue to be, the MASTERS of our own property, and we will discuss the right by which we hold it with none No people value the liberty of speech and freedom of the bress more, we believe, than do the people of Virginia and none are willing to give a wider range to free disrussion, where discussion ought to be tolerated; but they cannot and will not discuss their right to existence w th any one, or tolerate discussion where the conclusion sought is their destruction by force, or the amalgamation of their race with the negro-and these are the only condusions which the abolitionist can attain. The sees cannot co exist in the same land as equals. There is no means of removing the coloured one-and the consequences, therefore, of the scheme of the abolitionists, ust be the destruction of our race by force, or, what is ret more odious and detestable, by "amalgamation," or the merciless extermination of the black. He is not our other, who asks us to discuss these conclusions with -Nay more, he is, and must be treated as our one Whether the South and the North shall be placed in this attitude towards each other, it is for our fellow ritizens of the North to determine. Whether we shall carringe to be friends and brothers, or separate nations, is for them to decide. We have not invaded them, or tempted to disturb their rights and social order, putthe in jeopardy the lives of their men and the honor of their women; but some of their citizens have perpetated these wrongs upon us. They have invaded us even at our homes and firesides, and have attempted are still endeavoring, and proclaim their determination to continue the effort, thus to injure us; and yet they are parboared and protected at the North. Nay, even a foreign emissary coming from a distant land, who never saw us or our country-who is as much a stranger to, as he is the enemy of, the South-and who is engaged in this same conspiracy against us, is also harboured and protected at the North. And it is impossible that we an continue to treat as friends and brothers those who give aid and comfort to our worst enemies In pain and grow, not in anger, we ask, if this is not inevitable, and is such would not be the feeling of the citizens of the north towards us, if this tale of wrongs were reversed, and we made the aggressors. If their homes and firesides had teen invaded as ours have been, while the blasphemer insolted them by claiming divine authority for their outnges, what would their answer be? Such as ours, that e hold our property by a title superior to, and expressadmitted by the Constitution, and our lives from Him who made us, and that it is our right and duty to defend oth. We yet hope that the citizens of the North may eawakened to a sense of the injury done to the South, and to this Union; but we are constrained to declare our corriction, that in the present aspect of our affairs, the South must rely upon its own energies for safety, and that the people should lose no time in embodying and presenting to the citizens of the North, in a mild but solemn manner, their feelings and determination upon the subet of abolition : "1. Resolved, therefore, That we regard with pain the

proceedings of the people of Lowell, in support of the Abolitionists, as published in the Lowell Times—and, if true, consider them as inimical to the safety and happiless of the South, and as furnishing just cause for the cessation of all trading by the Southern people with the inhabitants of Lowell. "2. That we regard with much regret the denunciations

of slavery, and therefore of slave owners, in the N. York proceedings at the Park, as not only unnecessary, but imroper and unkind to the South, and calculated to give onstancy and courage to our enemies, Arthur Tappan, John Rankin, and their associates.

"3. That the publication by Arthur Tappan, John Rankin and others, made in New York on the third day of Sept., is an impudent and daring assault upon the rights, feelings and safety of the South, and, together with their previous conduct, as justly subjecting their authors to the punishment provided by our laws for those who shall at-

lempt to disturb the peace and safety of our people. "4. That we regard with pleasure the proceedings of a late meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, and recogmize in them the feelings and sentiments of patriots and brothers.

"5. That we duly appreciate the efforts of those Editors of newspapers at the North, who have opposed the Abolitionists, and extended a manly aid and generous sympathy to the South.

6. That the merchants of this city be, and they are hereby requested, to take into their consideration the propriety of assembling a Convention of the merchants of the South for the purpose of devising the best plan for supplying the South with its necessary merchandize, and

that they communicate their views to the public." NR. NICHOLAS'S SUBSTITUTE. The Committee of Vigilance, appointed for the city of Richmond, and county of Henrico, have had under their consideration, the Preamble and Resolutions lately offered to a portion of that Committee, assembled at the Capitol, which they directed to be printed, and a copy furnished treach member. They have bestowed on that document the attention, and mature reflection, which the nature of the topics presented by it, connected as they are with a subject of great public interest, is well calculated to excite. In common with the proposers and advocates of the same detestation of the principles and machinations of the Northern Abolitionists, which is expressed there-in, which is a repetition of a similar declaration made by the meeting at the Capitol, which raised this Committee, and extends to the whole population of Virginia. But whilst this feeling is natural and proper, and justified by the occasion, it behaves this Committee selected by our Constituents, from a reliance on its supposed prudence, as well as zeal and firmness, not to permit its indignation, however just, to hurry it into measures which there may be well-founded reasons to question its right and power to adopt, and which may be calculated to retard, instead of advancing, the cause we have so much at heart, the putting down the schemes and plots of the Abolitionists. "Inorder to understand the true character and attributes of this committee, it is necessary to recur to the pro-ceedings of the meeting under whose authority they were appointed. When those proceedings are inspected, it will be found that the citizens who constituted it, after appointing a committee who had ample time to deliberate, received its report, which contained a solemn declaration of the rights of the slave-holders in that property, their exclusive power to control it, their detestation of the conduct of the fanatics and abolitionists, their delermination to suppress the circulation of incendiapublications in this county and city, and to defend at every hazard the rights and privileges secured to us by the Constitution of the United States. This report contained, also, an enumeration of the measures and reto which we were exposed. The report, and one or two additional resolutions, were adopted unanimousby by a meeting, one of the most numerous which ever assembled in Richmond, composed of persons in every profession and walk of life, and of every shade of opinion in politics and religion Amongst the resolu-tions adopted, was one to the following effect: "Resolved. That a Committee of Vigilance be appointed, whose duty it shall be to use all lawful means to protect the interests of this county and city from the designs of these fanatics and abolitionists, who, under the garb of humanity, hypocritically assumed, would deluge our land in blood." A subsequent resolution provided, "That the Committee of Vigilance for the city of Richmond, and county of Henrico, be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, and that it consists of ten within the limits of each militia company district." It surely cannot be contended, that the appointment of this committee

all cases whatsoever. It has no authority conferred on it to express, from time to time; the sentiments of the people on growing events and unforeseen contingencies, connected with the proceedings in other States on the subject of the Abolitionists. The Committee is not in the nature of a Legislative body, with general discretionary powers, but is simply an executive or ministerial body, whose sphere of action is confined to certain geo-graphical limits. The object in creating this Commite obviously was, to guard against the introduction and circulation of incendiary publications within the limits of Henrico, and the city of Richmond, and to discover and bring to condign punish nent, any agents and emissaries of the abolitionists who may be found lurking within the same. The power of publishing declarations and recommending measures of very comprehensive impor-tance, is no where given to the Committee. The people had themselves in their primary assembly already made an appeal fully declaratory of their sentiments. If any thing should occur to make it necessary to give a further expression of public sentiment, it should emanate from themselves. The only authority conferred on this committee is derived from its acting as the Representative of the people who appointed them. If not so appointed, they would have had no right to act at all. If they act on subjects not delegated to them, their proceedings would be entitled to no more weight than would those of any equal number of respectable persons in the commu-If the declarations of this committee contain only what was before embraced in the proceedings of the meeting of citizens, they give no additional force to any recommendations made, because they have already the weight of much higher authority than ours, that of the People in their primary assembly, from whom this committee derives its existence. If the declarations of this committee embrace the enunciation of principles, or the recommendation of a new system of measures not contained in the proceedings of the citizens in their primary assembly, then this committee cannot be considered i that regard as acting as the representatives of the body appointing them, since they would be acting without the sphere of their delegated authority. From this view of he subject, and believing that the Preamble and Resolutions offered, are without the scope of the powers con ferred on this committee, and that they present very im ortant subjects on which the People of the city of Rich-

nond, and county of Henrico, have not expressed, and

have had no opportunity to express their wishes, this

committee cannot, conformably to their sense of propriety,

give their sanction to the same. But, if it be conceded that this committee was not raised as a body auxiliary to, and for the purpose of giving vigor to the police, which its very name imports, but a conservative body, with large, undefined, and discretionary powers, to act on the high subjects discussed in the preamble and resolutions, yet it is by no means convinced of the propriety or expediency of its giving its appro bation to the statements and recommendations contained therein. Amongst the resolutions adopted by the constituent body, from which this committee is an emanation, the 9th is in the following words: "Resolved, That we hold in great respect, and entertain a cordial and fraternal regard for the great body of our Northern and Eastern brethren; that we confidently believe that the indignant sentiments we have expressed towards the deluded fanatics, who are the advocates of immediate emancipation, will be reciprocated by the great mass of enlightened citizens of the non-slave holding States."-It is plain from this resolution, and from various parts of the preamble adopted by the meeting of the citizens, that a firm reliance was had on the good sense and virtuous and patriotic feeling of our fellow-citizens in the other States, to put down abolitionism. This meeting was held on the 4th of Aug., 1835, and it is matter of surprise, that a committee deriving its existence and its whole authority from it, should have been called upon at as early a day as the 12th of Sept., to adopt resolutions, the tone and tenor of which are in direct conflict with those of the meeting of the citizens. If any thing had occurred to change the aspect of affairs, to convert sentiments of kindness and confidence into those of coldness and alienation towards our fellow-citizens in other States, it would be respectful and proper to leave it to our constituents to weigh the circumstances which had intervened, and to modify their declarations according to existing facts. It would not be proper in a mere executive committee, whose functions were intended to be ministerial, who are bound by the sentiments of the constituent body, as expressed by it, to publish declarations to the world. ectly contrary to those of the body which created it. The meeting at the capital urged upon our sister States to pass laws to repress the publication of incendiary writings at the North, and requested the Legislature of our own State earnestly to press this upon those of our sister States From the time of the adoption of the resolutions at our general meeting up to this time, meetings have been held in the Northern States, at which some of the most enlightened citizens, without distinction of party, or religious sect, attended, at which the most fraternal feelings have been expressed for the people of the South, the most full admission of the constitutional right of the Southern people in their slav property, their exclusive right to regulate the ques on of domestic slavery, and denving the right of the other States or Congress to interfere in any manner with it. At these meetings, strong disapprobation is express-ed of the conduct of the Abolitionists. These meetings the sentiments expressed at them, and by the concurrent testimony of our own citizens, who have recently returned from those States, we have a right to calculate on the most beneficial effects, resulting from the strong tide of public sentiment running in favor of our rights and interests. And it would surely be unwise and impolitic in us at this time, by the expression of want of confidence in the great body of our fellow-citizens at the North, to damp their ardor in our behalf, and to convert them from warm friends to a cold neutrality, thereby strengthening the hands, and elevating the hopes of the abolitionists. Nothing is so galling to generous minds, as to find their expressions of friendship and re gard received with distrust, and their offers of service treated as heartless and insincere. Not a great deal more than a month had clapsed from the time of the meeting in Richmond, to that at which the preamble and resolutions were laid on the table of this committee. Meanwhile, none of the legislatures of the North have had time to

might enlist public sentiment in any degree against us. "It will be time enough to resort to other and stronger measures, when those pointed out at the meeting of our constituent body shall have failed of success. Time should be allowed for those measures to be tested, and no step should be now taken to interfere with, or arrest them, in their progress. These would seem to be the dictates of wisdom, indeed of ordinary discretion, in a conjuncture like the present.

indeed any of them have convened. Our own legislature.

to whom we referre !, for its co-operation, within a little

more than two months will be in session, and this com-

mittee deem it would be unwise to do any act which

"The preamble and resolutions, with the exception of the last, contain the declaration of certain opinions merely; these precede the sixth and last resolution, and would appear to be the assignment of reasons why that should adopted. In other words, the sixth and last resolution (which is the only practical thing suggested) appears to be meant as a corollary from the preamble and preceding resolutions. It is important to advert to the specific terms in which that resolution is couched. It is thus: "That the merchants of this city be, and they are hereby requested to take into their consideration, the propriety of assembling a Convention of the merchants of the South, for the purpose of devising the best plan for supplying the South its necessary merchandize, and that they communicate their views to the public." This resolution, taken without reference to the context, or adverting to the place where it is offered, would amoun to nothing more than a recommendation to get up a convention purely mercantile in its character, and particularly to improve the Southern importing trade. dered merely in this light, it might safely be admitted that it is desirable to improve that trade, tho' great doubt may be entertained whether it be not better to leave trade free to seek its own proper level; and whether i might not be more advisabl e to depend on individual enterprise and sagacity to take care of the mercantile interests, than to resort to a Southern Convention to impose shackes on commercial intercourse, which may tend to the creation of monopolies, and to enhance the price of goods, by confining the supply to limited channels. It will not, probably, be denied, as a general proposition, that it is best to leave commerce as free as air, and to allow both merchants and agriculturists to manage their own concerns, to buy where they can do so cheapest, and to sell where they can obtain the best prices. The time has gone by when it is thought proper to suject trade to regulation by law, or by artificial systems, however ingeniously contrived. Nor is it clear that the importers in other Southern cities would have similar, far less identical interests in this trade, with the city of Richmond. They might be rivals in it, and each would probably take care of its own interests. If the merchants of Richmond deem it essential to consult together about their peculiar concerns, they can always do so, and they will understand how best to promote them,

without the machinery of either compacts or conventions. "But these hypotheses are wide of our present proceeding. It will not, it is to be imagined, be contended, that this resolution is a mere insulated recommendation to the merchants on the subject of trade, for the sake of trade alone, unconnected with the ulterior effects it may be supposed calculated to produce. If it be so meant, then this enquiry would present itself: With what imaginable propriety can this Committee of Vigilance undertake to regulate the affairs of commerce, or to advise the merchants of Richmond how to manage their concerns. The only thing which could give that resolution the semblance of appropriateness, would be to allege that it is intended to bear upon the question of the abolitionists. Indeed, the preamble and the other resolutions, clearly shew that this recommendation to the merchants is susceptible of no other construction.

"Considered in this aspect, and it can be be viewed in no other, the citizens of the Northern States will understand the recommending of a Convention of Southern merchants, as a coercive measure, intended to operate on the North as to the course which it may mean to pursue in relation to the abolitionists. The first thing which occurs as to this proposition is, that it is entirely new, and not only not sanctioned by the meeting of the citizens but in direct conflict with their measures, inasmuch as it is calculated to prevent the appeal which they made to of Vigilance conferred upon it unlimited power. It was intended. And can it be doubted, that the commenceour Northern fellow-citizens from producing the effects not intended to invest it with the privilege to represent the citizens of Richmond, and the county of Henrico, in

patriotism and fraternal feelings of the North? Would it not appear to the Northern people to be a withdrawal of those appeals made to amiable feelings, and substituting for them others to their fears, and to their regard for pecuniary interests? It is not necessary to deny that circumstances may by possibility exist, when the suspension of commercial intercourse, by the voluntary acimpolitie, as well as unjust and ungenerous, to take any step of the kind against the Northern States in gethe Constitution of the United States was adopted, was to place the commerce between the States upon a proper footing. It is made by that instrument free and unshackled. The easy and friendly intercourse it promotes amongst the various members of the Confederacy is culculated for their mutual benefit, whilst it keeps alive that fraternal feeling so essential to the preservation of the Union. If it should be interrupted or restrained, it should be in extreme cases only, and one of the last remedies resorted to. Its suspension is always considered more or less unfriendly, and is frequently the precursor of actual hostility. Nor would it be a circulustance which this committee could fail greatly to deplore, to see a convention of either merchants or the people at large, called on distinctions avowedly geographical in their character. The Constitution of the United States was the result of compromise, and mutual concession, amongst a people whose interests, though on great and essential points the same, inhabit a country diversified in habits, in climate and productions, and in some sort in their domestic reations. There is no greater source of danger to the Union, than to array, in a hostile attitude, some of these particular and local interests, against the rest.—This committee would, however, he by no means considered, as contending that exigencies might not arise, which would justify a resort to a convocation of persons having similar and vital interests, if they could not be defended in any other way. But these should be cases of extreme pressure, which always furnish laws for themselves. To make such a case, to justify a resort to a remedy so objectionable in itself, it should be made to appear that other and milder ones had been tried and proved inefficacions. To have recourse to it under the circumstances which now exist, and estimating any proba-ble benefits which could result from it, would afford an evilomen as to the perpetuity of the Union.

"This Committee cannot but hope and believe, that this subject relative to our slaves will be settled upon safe and sure principles. The circulation of incendiary publications in the South will be stopped. The public mail so for as our knowledge extends, is not now, nor will it be permitted to be the vehicle for their diffusion. Incendiaries will not dare to set their feet on our soil, nor would any papers of that character, if clandestinely introduced, be circulated, as no one would incur the risk of doing so. The committee anticipate much benefit from the steps which will be taken by the legislature of our own State (so soon to be in session) on this highly important subect. They count upon its imparting new vigor to our legislative enactments, and on the efficacy of its ap-peals to the governments of the other States, backed, as they will be, by the universal sentiment of Virginia. We, too, (like the meeting which created us.) have confidence in the patriotism and fraternal feelings of the virtuous and enlightened at the North for putting down the abolitionists. If all these expectations should be disappointed, which we trust in God they will not be, this committee has full confidence in the firmness and decision of our fellow-citizens in this State, to meet any exigency which Influenced by these considerations, the committee

have come to the following resolution : " Resolved, That it is inexpedient to take any further action on the preamble and resolutions which have been submitted for consideration."

Some amendments were made by Mr. Lyons to two of the Resolutions, with the consent of the meeting-and after considerable debate, in which Messrs. P. N. Nicholas, J. S. Myers, Thomas Ritchie, R. G. Scott, Wm. B. Chamberlayne, P. V. Daniel, C. S. Carter and James Lyons, took part-

A motion was made by F. Wicker, to postpone the Preamble and Resolutions, together with the Substitute, to the 1st December next.—Upon which question, the Ayes and Noes were ordered, and are as follows:

Ayes-Win. Hutchinson, Samuel Cottrel, sen., Macon Ford, W.n. Jeffries, Richard Reins, Wm. B. Price, Ambrose Hutchinson, Fleming Patman, Wm. Catlin, Chas. L. Price, Wm. M. Fulton, John O. Goddin, Bolling Starke, Philip Harwood, J. O. Mosby, Claiborne Gathright, Robert Carter, Carter Gathright, Otis Manson, James Bosher, Charles H. Hyde, Nath. Denby, Thomas Ritchie, P. V. Daniel, Daniel Trueheart, James Sizer, A. Lemosy, Walter D. Blair, Jacob Shook, P. N. Nicholas. Noes - Thos. O. Burton, Alfred Winston, Thomas S. Dicken, Jas. R. Hawkins, Zach. McGruder, Thomas M. Ladd, Wm. Burton, Wm. B. Chamberlayne, Jacob B. Keesee, John J. Werth, Ed. Sydnor, Henry Gibson, Ed. Steane, Wm. F. Gunn, Benj. B. R. Barker, Geo. Savage, Williamson Allen, John Fussel, S. B. Sweeny, Wm. De Priest, F. J. Smith, L. Carrington, William J Clarke, John S. Myers, S. S. Saunders, Wm. Mitchell, jr., James Allen, Geo. W. Dixon, R. G. Scott, P. W. Grubbs, James Lyons, Philip Daval, John H. Pleasants, James Wickham, John Talman, J. B. Richardson, Ben-nit Scott, James Bridges, Samuel Shepherd, John Hitchcock, Jas. W. Dibrell, Charles S. Carter, John Dove.
The question was then taken, by Ayes and Nocs, upon the Substitute of Mr. Nicholas, and were as follows:

Aues-Wm. Hutchinson, Samuel Cottrell, sen., Macon Ford, Wm. Jeffries, Richard Reins, Thos. M. Ladd, Wm. Catlin, Chas. L. Price, John O. G ddin, Bolling Starke, Claiborne Gathright, Olis Manson, James Bo-sher, Nath. Denby, Thos. Ritchie, P. V. Daniel, D. Truelicart, James Sizer, A. Lemosy, Jacob Shook, P. N. Nicholas.

Nues-Thos. O. Burton, Alfred Winston, Thos. Dicken, Jas R. Hawkins, Zach. McGruder, Wm. B. Price, Ambrose Hutchinson, Fleming Patman, Wm. Burton, Wm. B. Chamberlayne, Jacob B. Keesee, John J. Werth, Edward Sydnor, Wm. M. Fulton, Henry Gibson, Edward Steane, Philip Harwood, J. O. Mosby, Win. F. Guan, B. B. R. Barker, Geo. Savage, Robt. Carter, Williamson Allen, Carter Gathright, John Fussel, S. B. Sweeny, Wm. De Preist, F. J. Smith, L. Carrington, Wm. J. Clark, J. S. Myers, S. S. Saunders, Wm. Mitchell, Jr., James Allen, Chas. H. Hyde, Geo. W. Dixon, Walter D. Blair, Robert G. Scott, P. W. Grubbs, James John Talman, J. B. Richardson, Bennit Scott, James Bridges, Saml. Shepherd, John Hitchcock, James W Dibrell, Chas. S. Carter, John Dove.

The question then recurred upon the Preamble and Resolutions of Mr. Lyons, upon which the ayes and noes were also ordered, and were as follows:

Ayes - Thos. O. Burton, Alfred Winston, Thomas J Dicken, James R. Hawkins, Zach. McGruder, Ambrose Hutchinson, Wm. Burton, Jacob B. Keesce, John J. Werth, Edward Sydnor, Henry Gibson, Ed. Steane, Win. F. Gunn, Benj. B. R. Barker, Geo Savage, Williamson Allen, John Fussel, Wm. DePreist, F. J. Smith L. Carrington, Wm. J. Clarke, John S. Myers, Samuel S. Saunders, Wm. Mitchell, jr., James Allen, Geo. W. Dixon, Robert G. Scott, P. W. Grubbs, James Lyons, Philip Duval, John H. Pleasants, James Wickham, John Talman, J. B. Richardson, Bennit Scott, James Bridges. Samuel Shepherd, John Hitchcock, James W. Dibrell, Chas. S. Carter, John Dove-41.

Noes .- Wm. Hutchinson, Saml. Cottrel, sr., Wm. Jeffries, W. B. Price, Fleming Patman, Thos. M. Ladd, Wm. B. Chamberlayne, Wm. Catlin, Chas. L. Price, Wm. M. Fulton, John O. Goddin, Bolling Stark, Philip Harwood, John O. Mosby, Claiborne Gathright, Robert Carter, Carter Gathright, S. B. Sweeny, Otis Manson, James Bosher, Chas. H. Hyde, Nathl. Denby, Thomas Ritchie, P. V. Daniel, Danl. Trueheart, James Sizer, A. Lemosy, Walter D. Blair, Jacob Shook, and P. N. Nicholas. -30.

On motion, Resolved, That the Editors of papers this city be requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting.

And then the meeting adjourned. SAMUEL'S. SAUNDERS, Chairman CHAS. H. HYDE, } Secretaries.

F. J. SMITH, Secretaries.

If It may be proper to remark, that during the day members appeared-53 for the County and 43 for the City.

THE MERCANTILE CONVENTION. The Committee of Vigilance of the city of Richmond it seems, have stept beyond their province, in recom-mending, not merely to their Constituents of Richmond and county of Henrico, or to the citizens of Virginia, but to the vehole South-not a mere stoppage of papers and emissaries, but a great Mercantile Convention. "What a long tail has our puss !"

But, this Committee of Vigilance have not done it, even as a Committee. It is a majority of a minority, who has done so. 'The Committee consists of 170 members-of whom about 100 were present in the course of Thursday; but owing to the long Debates, from 12 till after 7 o'clock, the question was not taken until candlelight; when many of the meeting had dispersed, particularly from the county, where the majority of the members were averse to the proposition. Thus it happened that when the final vote was taken on Mr. Lyons' Resolutions, the meeting was frittered down to 71; of which 41 only were in favor of adopting them. A majority of the Committee was not then present, when the question was taken; and only 42 out of 170 voted for the Resolutions; that is to say, not one-fourth of the whole Committee of Vigilance!-Is it by such a minority as this, that the Me chants of Richmond are willing to be guided in the call of a Southern Convention, to attempt to change the whole course of our Commercial relations; to dispense in a great degree with the Northern capital; to force manufactures; and worse than all, to raise up a sectional Party, fly in the face of the venerated Washington's Farewell Address, and run the risk of shaking this Union to its foundation?

Pause, pause, I beseech you-and let us acquire some little discretion in our madness. As a Northern paper has said, let us recollect the true gist of the question:

"Some Southrons seem disposed to punish all Northerners for the sins of a few Abolitionists-and menace the North with non-consumption agreements. If this plan could be adopted, it ought, for consistency's sake, to be extended against British manufactures; for the British have done what the American Abolitionists have neither the power nor the constitutional right to do.' A SOUTHRON.

THE CLERGY.

. It has been said, that but for a few Clergymen of the North, and some few Ladies, the Abolitionists would never have gained an inch of ground. The ministers delude the ladies, and some of the ladies win over their husbands .- Under this view of the case, we are happy to perceive the tide turning, and the Clergymen begintion of our Merchants, might be proper. But this Com mittee are of opinion, that it would be injudicious and us the Proceedings of the Ohio Annual Conference on ning to come out against the Fanatics. We have before the 25th ult. They enter into an elaborate Report of the matter-denounce the transactions of the Abolitionists neral, at this time. One of the main objects for which in strong terms, both upon principle, and upon practice -and they enter into the following resolutions:

" Resulted, That we deeply regret the proceedings of the abolitionists and anti-slavery societies in the free States, and the consequent excitement thereby produced in the slave States; that we as a conference disclaim all connection and co-operation with, or belief in the same; and that we hereby recommend to our junior preachers, local brethren, and private members within our bounds, to abstain from any connection with them, or participation of their acts in the premises whatever.

" Resolved, That those brethren and citizens in the North who resist the abolition movements with firmness and moderation, are true friends to the church, to the slaves of the South, and to the Constitution of our common country; and that to encourage influematory lectures by foreign agents, and sanguinary publications in favor of immediate abolition, is injurious to chris ian fellowship, dangerous to our civil institutions, unfavorable to the privileges and spiritual interests of the slaves, and unbecoming any christian, patriot, or philanthropist, and especially any Methodist.

The "Methodist Sentinel" of this City informs us, that there were 130 Preachers in the Conference, and only "four declined voting to accept it and have it published in the Western Christian Advocate; and they declined, not because they approved the doctrines which the report opposes, as they explained at the time, but from other considerations.

This is a Non-slave-holding State .- The "Southern Christian Herald" gives us also the Proceedings of the Students of the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C., who denounced the Fanatics, and entered into the following Resolution:

" Resolved, That we will no longer submit to the imposition so long practised upon us, of being made the receivers of Publications, which though professedly devoted salely to the cause of religion, are in reality the advocates of Abolition.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference of Georgia adopted the following Resolution, unanimously: " Resolved, That the people of color, belonging to the Columbus station, be prohibited from holding any meetings, except in the presence of some white official member of the Church; and that the meetings shall in no case continue, after the white person or persons shall have retired."

We recommend also to the readers' attention the following Proceedings of the Ministers and Messengers in the county of Louisa: COMMUNICATED.

The Ministers and Messengers of the Goshen Association, assembled at Free Union, in the county of Louisa, deem it their duty to say to the community, that they, as individuals, have long viewed with emotions of pain and regret, the cause that has produced the great excitement that exists throughout our Southern States, on the very delicate subject of Abolition and Northern interference with our slave population. We regret, too, the more, that in consequence of having had certain incendiary publications addressed to us, without our knowledge or consent, our ministry should be censured and suspected in some degree as aiding and abetting the Northern fanatics in their nefarious designs. We feel then in duty bound, partly as it regards others and partly out of self-respect, to make the following disclaimer:-The most of us have been born and reared in the midst of this population. Very many of us, too, have been ushered into life under inauspicious and disadvantageous circumstances, having no patrimonies to boast, inheriting little else from our parents, but an existence and a name. We have, however, through the blessing of God, by a persevering course of industry, and rigid economy, acquired a competent support for ourselves and families. And as a reward for our laborious exertion, we received such property as was guaranteed to us not only by the laws of our individual States, but by those of the United States. In consideration whereof, we unanimously adopt the following resolutions: 1st. Resolved. That we consider our right and title to

this property altogether legal and bona fide, and that it is a breach of that faith pledged in the Federal Constitution for our Northern brethren, to try either directly or indirectly to lessen the value of this property, or impair our title thereto. 2d. Resolved, That we consider every species of tum-

pering with our colored population, either in person or through the medium of the public press, as altogether unwarranted either by the laws of God or man, and well deserving our severest reprehension.

3d. Resolved, That the publications intruded upon us, so far as we have examined them, are inflammatory and insurrectionary in their character, and that we will not countenance them, but on the contrary will direct the several Postmasters to send them back to the office

Resolved, That we entertain grateful feelings towards Mr. Gorverneur, Postmaster of the city of New York, who retained those papers on his own responsibility, and that we highly respect the names of Sprague, Fletcher, and Otis, for the very able and lucid manner in which (in the city of Boston) they have discussed this all-absorbing subject which threatens the dissolution of the Union. 5th. Resolved, That we view the torch of the incendin-

ry and the dagger of the midnight assassin, basely concealed under the specious garb of humanity and religion, falsely so called.

6th. Resulted, That we consider there is something radically wrong in the logic of those would-be-philanthro-pists at the North, who lay it down as one of their main propositions, that they must do what is right, regardless of consequences, inasmuch as they will not venture to come this side of the Potomac to teach and lecture publiely, where (they say) this crying evil exists.

7th. Resoived, also, That the Bible which we profess to take as the rule and directory of all our actions, fully and clearly recognizes the relation of master and servant; and that our Saviour and his Apostles taught servants their various duties to their masters and submission Lyons, Philip Duval, J. H. Pleasants, James Wickham, to the Powers that be. The case of Onesimus, and the directions given by an inspired Apostle, certainly are in

This Association trusts, Fellow-citizens, that after this public expression of our sentiments, our Ministering brethren will not be viewed with jealousy, and that the Gospel they preach will not be hindered, while they must ever consider it their duty to adapt a part of all their discourses to the limited capacity of the unlettered Slave. 8th. Resolved, That the foregoing Preamble and Resoutions be signed by all the Ministers present, in behalf of this Association.

Resolved, lastly, That we request the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer, Whig, R. Herald, and other Edi-tors friendly to the foregoing, to publish the same. Wm. Y. Hiter, Moderator. Timothy T. Swift, Laurence Battaile, jr., Clerk. John C. Tordon. Rufus Chandler, James L. Powell, Spilsbe Woolfolk, Charles F. Burnley, V. M. Mason, Sen. Gen. Robert Lilly, Asso. Ast. James Fife. Peter Crawford, J. Goss, Visiting Minister John A. Billingsley, S. Cornelious, do. Willis Huckstep, S. Eastin,

Wm. W. Hawkins. Louisia Co. Sept. 14, 1835.

Spirit of Enterprize. A meeting has been held in Norfolk, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Danville Convention, to qo held on the 5th Oct., and recommended by a meeting of the people of Patrick co. The Norfolk meeting was held on the 13th ult., "to take into consideration the expediency of constructing a Rail Road from the town of Danville to Evansham, in Wythe county. It was recommended, that a Convention of Delegates from the counties of Pittsylvania, Henry, Patrick, Floyd, Grayson and Wythe, should be held in Danville, on the 5th Oct. next, to take the subject into consideration, and to recommend the means most likely to insure success to the contemplated improvement; and the counties of Brunswick, Mecklenburg, and Halifax, and the towns of Petersburg and Norfolk, were respectfully requested to send Delegates to the proposed Convention."—The following are the Delegates appointed from Norfolk, viz:-J. Mcl'hail Esq., Col. Thomas Newton, George Loyall, Wm. E. Cunningham, George McIntosh, Joseph H. Robertson, Esqs., and Doctor D. C. Barraud .- The meeting of Norfolk also came to the following Resolutions:

"Resolved, That the establishment of a new Bank in the Borough of Norfolk, with a capital of at least a million of dollars, is loudly called for and absolutely required, to supply the wants of its trade and commerce, now languishing by the withdrawal of the capital of the Bank of the United States.

"Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to memorialize the General Assembly of Virginia on this important subject, praying that body to grant us such additional means, as in their wisdom may be best calculated to promote our prosperity.—The following names were then announced to compose the said Committee : Jos H. Robertson, John Tabb, W. W. Sharp, Wright South-

gate, Saml. D. Rawlings."
A meeting has also been held at Portsmouth, for appointing Delegates to the Convention-and for petitioning the Legislature to establish a Bank. A meeting was also held at Petersburg on the 24th inst.

in pursuance of a recommendation of the Common Hall, which approved of the projected Rail-Road between Danville and Eversham, and appointed the following Delegates to the Danville Convention, viz:-Messrs. Chas F. Osborne, Robert Birchett, Jr., Joseph Bragg, J. T. Brown, Samuel Mordecai, Jas. Lea and A. B. Spooner. Prosperity of Portsmouth.

The Norfolk Beacon states, that the assessment of Real Estate in this Town amounted in 1831 to \$457,400 -and the amount of the present year is \$1,058,209 .-Thus, in the short space of three years, the assessment has more than doubled itself, from the incorporation of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road! A most cheering sign in favor of such improvements! APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

Jesse L. Holman to be Judge for the District of Indiana in the place of Benjamin Park, deceased.

ALABA:AA.

Extract of a letter from Huntsvile, September 14, 1835. "I can assure you that Alahama is truly Democratic; the vote on the Governor's election, may be considered a fair test of the strength of parties. Every description of opposition to the Administration was arrayed against Clay; and such was their confidence of success, that the Aristocracy of Huntsville, (who had for several years been silent, from a conviction of their weakness,) boldly threw off the mask and exhibited their old marks afresh to the gaze of the public. Many country people were astonished at their baddness in denouncing the Democratic candidate. The old Federalist, the Nullifier. and others of changings principles, (but all good White men!) were seen Leaded together. But these worthes complishment, are calculated to disturb the peace of the bear against him, and the employment of active agents at the different beats in the county, on the day of election. The leaders, however, of this combination the Judge, instead of lessening his popularity, have raised him in the estimation of the people of the county, and the tide of public indignation falls heavily upon his

Condidates. The Washington Telegraph and the Alexandria Gazette, agree in calling for one Whig candidate—be he White or Harrison.—The New York American, Boston Patriot, Boston Courier, &c. have raised the flag of Mr. Webster.-The Lexington (K.) Intelligencer goes for non committal; condems the nomination of Gen. Harrison as husty and injudicious; asks whether "the two giant state smen of the West and the East "can be brushed away like insects;" or their reputation "eclipsed by the shining tinsel of a little military reputation;" and evidently points to a nomination of Mr. Clay.-The N. Y. Evening Star still gaes for the game of division, and de-clares that "The West will support Harrison; and the South will not abandon White.

But the strongest Sign of the day is the following ar ticle from the National Intelligencer, the principal paper of the Whig party: .

" THE PRESIDENCY - We find in the last Louisville Journal the annexed liberal article on the subject of Presidential candidates. The Journal is one of the most zealous of the supporters of General Harrison for the Chief Magistracy, but its support is free from bigotry, and is tempered by a just respect for the course of those Whigs in other portions of the Union who see fit to espouse the claims of other citizens for the same high office. These remarks of the Journal hieve the merit, moreover, of being eminently practical, as they point out the on'y course which, in our humble opinion, it is wise for the Whig Purty to pursue. It is the course which we ourselves have ventured heretofore to recommend; and we copy the remarks of the Journal with the more pleasure, as they not only gave to our views the concurrence of that able print, but at the same time furnish an answer to the animadversions of some of our Whig cotemporaries in the West, who have discredited our judgment, if not our

motives.

motives."

(From the Lou wille Journal.)

"It is the policy of the Whigs, to bring forward their strongest men in the North, the South, and the West, in orner, if possible, to unite on him—who may be found most popular, or if that cannot be, and the election must go into the House of Representatives, to make the defeat of Van Buren certain in that body. We regard all the Opposition candidates as engaged in a common cause, and we think that the utmost harmony and good will should prevail among them and their friends. If, when the popularity of all is submitted to the proper tests, the People can unite upon a single one, so, much the better. If, on the other hand, actuated solely by the desire to defout the power of party, and to break the line of succession, key sentime all the candidates in the field, we do not know that much horm will be done. We believe that the great popular wish is to overthrow the candidate the candidates in the field, we do not know that much horm will be done. We believe that the great popular wish is to over throw the candidate of tire was it s powen, and that the People are determined to execute what they will and in the way that suits them best. They may have no popular favorite, whom they have resolved to honor; but they have an enemy, one who would govern them by their own offices and their own money, and whom they have resolved to abase.—
Though they may not agree among themselves as to the man who ought to succeed Gen. Jackson, they do agree that Martin Van Buten shall not. They are determined to preserve the right of suffrage free from the influence of bribery, corruption, and official dictation."

free from the influence of bribery, corruption, and official dictation."

This is still the favorite game—and is akely to be altimately pursued, unless the Whigs should determine to drop Webster, White and Harrison-and run Heary Clay single-handed, at once against the Trying Dutchman. Mr. Van Buren and the S'are Question.

The New York Evening Post of Wednesday last has the following paragraph: " The views of Mr. Van Buren, on the exciting question of abo

lition, being continually misrepresented in the Opposition newspapers, the real opinions of that gentleman have, we learn, been recently elicited by a letter from a Southern friend, and will be shortly laid that their true interest could not be so effectually secured by any other course, as by the election of Martin Van Buren." Nous Ferrons!-Iu the mean time, the Evening Star

will excuse us from noticing its almost entire column of slang upon Mr. V. B.'s course and opinions.—The Columbus (G.) Spy atters in the following article we think to be the truth:

"MR. VAN BUREN AND THE ABOLITION STR -- We learn from the Richmond Enquirer that Mr. Van. Buren strongly opposed to the demoniac doctrines of the Northern Abolitionists—that he denounced their efforts as Editors of the Richmond Enquirer and Whig. unconstitutional, unwise, impracticable, and dangerous to the peace and perpetuity of the Union. the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, his opinions, we understand, are the same as they have always been. Could we think, for a moment that he favored, in the remotest degree, the mad schemes of the abilitionists, we would desert him at once, and forever-we would, if possible, go be-But we know that such is not the case. and have always known, ever since we have been acquainted with his political character, that he was favorable to the peculiar institutions of the South-that he was decidedly and strongly opposed to intermeddling in any manner in our domestic concerns—that, in one word, he was for 'letting us alone.' We believe that We believe that he is a much better friend to Southern interests, and Southern principles than many of the Yankee Nulliffers among us, who are so vociferous for State Rights. But enough for the present. Indeed we have not room to

are opposed to Mr. Van Buren, because we are opposed to disunion."-And we suppose it was in this same sense of the term, that his colleague in this City threw out the hint about the 50,000 Freemen of Virginia!

Gen. Green does not deny having "chuckled the other day, at the fine political effects which were arising from this Slave question, and congratulated himself upon having contributed to fan the flame."-He even nor "congratuiates (himself) and the country upon the course of the excitement on the Slave question. It is a politica question of the deepest interest to the South; and appeals to the interest, to the character, and feelings of the peo-ple, in so palpable a form, that they would be mad indeed if they should cast their votes upon an avowed Abolitionist! an advocate of the Missouri restriction, for President; especially when the inevitable consequence of the election of Mr. Van Buren, and his colleague, Col. Johnson, must be to give such an impulse to Abolition in the South, as to consolidate the North as a political

party in favor of Abolition."

The General then congratulates himself upon the getting up of this excitement by the Abolitionists-and falsely concludes, that the election of Mr. Van Buren must contribute to consolidate the North in favor of abolition! How can this be, when Mr. V. B. is as decidedly opposed to abolition, as Gen. Green himself?-The most likely consequence of his election, would be, to bring over the North, stronger and stronger, against the Rackooa Abolitionists-and to extinguish the whole Crew. The "Portland Argus" hits the nail on the head, when he says that-

" Duff Green seems bent on giving a political bearing to the existing excitement on the subject of the abolition of slavery. The more excitement he can produce, the better for his cause." "If the South can be united on this question against the North, and bring all other political matters to harmonize with it, their object will be of fected. A sectional party will be organized, and the Government of the Union will, as they think, be at their disposal. We cannot believe that such a scheme can succeed. It is a deep game for political power, and the leaders will be left by the people to play it alone. It must perish as did the Hartford Convention and the Northern Confederacy, Nullification and all the bold measures which hat heads produce in hot times, and go to add another to the great mass of evidence, that our Republic can alone thurish, when an intelligent and virtuous People are appealed to as the only source of power, and the will of the majority yielded to as the ultimate arbiter on all political matters. Every true patriot of whatever party, in every section of the Union, should set his face against connecting in any manner, the abolition excitement with party politics. No good can spring from that unnatural alliance—but much evil—the consequences of which are open only to the eye of Omniscience, will en sue. If a few hotsours at the South and North, are determined to turn this excitement to their own political elevation, they are as deadly enemies to the Union as those to whom they profess to be opposed ' COMMUNICATED.

KING AND QUEEN COUNTY. On Monday, September 14th, (being Court day.) at King and Queen Court-House, the citizens of King & Queen County assembled to take into consideration what was proper for them to do in regard to the intermeddling and interference of Ab-litionists with their slaves. The meeting was organized by selecting James Govan Chairman, and Wm. B. Davis Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman. Mr. Wm. Boulware offered the following Preamble

and Resolutions-which, after being discussed by Mr. Wm. Boulware, Dr. John Duvsl, Rev. Mr. Summerson, Mr. Charles Hill, Mr. Edwin, Upshaw, and Mr. John Gaines-and several amendments being offered and rejected, were unanimously adopted, with the exception one dissentient to the 4th Resolution:

and some of the reasons on which they are founded. The

object of these associations, as avowed by themselves, is

the immediate emoncipation of the slaves throughout the the election of Judge Smith, by bringing local matters to of publications addressed to persons of all colors and classes, filled with the most inflammatory appeals, and n against teeming with misrepresentations the most slanderous and disgusting, embellished with pictorial designs intended for the eyes and feelings of those who cannot read their infuriating statements, they are attempting to nspire terror among the people of the slave-holding States, to undermine our institutions, and deprive us of our property. Not content with efforts of native citizens in this unhallowed enterprise, they have associated with them an audacious foreigner, fresh from the corrup-tion of the European world, to aid them in their conspisacy against our rights, our happiness, and our lives; and here upon the soil of our own country, protected by our laws and enjoying the hospitality of American citizens, has this inhabitant of a monarchy been lecturing on the rights of man, denouncing our institutions, calumniat-ing our character, and pronouncing upon the immorality and enormity of slavery, and the duties of insurrection bloodshed and slaughter. But, we deem that we have much less cause of complaint against this foreign miscreant, however aggravated may have been his offences, than those citizens of our sister States, who have been co-operating in this atrocious enterprize. Reckless of those restraints imposed by that Constitution, which unites us under a common government, and places us in the relation of brethren, they have exhibited, as if in mockery of all the ties of our Union, a fiendish malignity and sa rage ferocity towards us, that would disgrace the inhabitants of civilized nations, at war with one another .-Yet these Societies meet in open day, in the Northern States of this Confederacy, and concoct their schemesinvolving in their consequences, all the horrors of servile insurrection and civil war. We should suppose that the mere comity which one State is expected to exercise towards another, in this age of civilization and refinement, would dictate the suppression of these Societies, if other and kinder feelings did not call for their extinction. But we believe it is a settled principle of international law, that the citizens of one State have no right to conspire against and undermine the institutions of another State. We believe, had such a course of conduct been pursued by the inhabitants of a foreign State, that according to the laws of nations, we should have ample cause for war, if upon complaint being made the offenders should not be given up, or an end put to their proceedings. For a much stronger reason do we conceive that we have cause of complaint against sister States, united under a common government, and who have recognized by solemn compact our right to our slave property. In this case there is not only a breach of the rules which regulate the intercourse of nations, but an infraction of a special contract. We have a right to demand that the evil should be suppressed States are responsible for the conduct of their citizens. Let us not be told, then, that there are no laws that can reach the abolitionists in the States in which their opera tions are contrived. If there are none, the government and people are responsible for the delinquency. If pub lie sentiment be against these associations, laws are easily made for their suppression. If public sentiment be with them, as we shall be rejuctantly compelled to believe, if they are permitted to confinue in the course they have been pursuing, we shall then deem it high time to redress our wrongs for ourselves, and to consider the accomplices as equally guilty with the principals, in their nefarious outrages upon the people of the slaveholding States --Resolved, That we consider our brethren of the

Northern States as responsible for the conduct of those of their citizens, who have formed associations for the destruc tion of our slave property, and who are promoting service insurrection by their reckless and unhallowed efforts. 2d. Resolved, That we have been disappointed in most

of the public meetings of the North, recently convened before the public. The Southern States we are persuaded will yet to consider the course of the abolitionists, as they have be satisfied, despite the arts of aristocrats, nullifiers and disusionists, practices, and do not seem to have contemplated any action for putting an end to their atrocious outrages. 3d. Resolved, That if the people of the North do no

adopt efficient means for arresting the nefarious proceed ings of the abolitionists, we deem it the duty of our Legislature to provide a semedy for the evil, at all hazards 4th. Resolved, Timt it be recommended to our merchants to discontinue all trade and intercourse with the members and friends of the abolition societies. On motion, Ordered, That the proceedings be signed

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JAMES GOVAN, Chairman

WM. B. Davis, Secretary.
Note.—A Resolution was offered, approbatory of the course pursued by the Post Office Department, in suppressing the circulation through the mail, of the publications of the abolitionists, which was laid on the table by a vote of 50 to 33. It was thought best to have no action yond the Nollifiers and Bank men, in denouncing on the subject, and it was distinctly avowed that it was intended by the vote to express no opinion on the course pursued by the Department.

MARRIAGES.

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Alex'r Jones, Capt. Hierome L. Opto, je., son of Mr. Senator Opie, of Jefferson, to Miss Ann S. Locke, daughter of the late Mr. Meveral Locks of this place.
Ameriod, in Southyort, Conn., on Monday, the 7th inst., by the Rev. N. E. Corawall, E. I. Lee, jr., Esq., to Miss Henrietta, daughter of the Daniel Bedinger, Esq., both of Jefferson county, Va.
[Mantineburg Gazette, of Septemper 24.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

Died, in York Town, Virginia, on the 19th instant, Major George Washington Banks, in about the 5th year of his age, leaving a large radoxical as it may appear to many, we think we can clearly demonstrate it—that a President from the North who agrees with us in political sentiment, who is opposed to any interference in our domestic concerns, can do more to aliay the heart-hurnings and discontents of the South against the North—to stem the tide of political excitement which is now threatening to engulph our happy Union, than even one who was born, and raised, and educated among us.

The U. S. Telegraph denies ever having said, that "if Martin Van Buren be elected President, the Union would, and ought to be dissolved." We understand such a declaration was made by him in Duvall's Coffee Room in this City. But even the Editor of the Telegraph now admits, that he has said "that the election of Mr. Van Buren will have a tendency to establish a system of corruption, which must necessarily lead to distunion; and we are opposed to Mr. Van Buren, because we are opposed.

We perceive, from the Mannyine papers, that the venerable Willie Blount, Governor of Tennessee, at a most trying crisis—died recently, in the 68th year of his age. He was one of the best of men, a true patriot, an uncompromising Republican.—Globe.

Died, in Lynchberg, on the 24th inst., James Dundop Tompkins, eliest son of John Tompkins, formerly of this city.

## Bich'd Wholesale Prices Common

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Bank Va., (Richd, sules)

112 N. Carolina Bank Notes 1 a 1 12

Farmers' Bank 119

Kichmand and Fred'kshg. R R. Georgia do. 2a21-2 U. S. Bank Bank Vn., (Richd. sales) Farmers' Bank Stock \$19 per share above par. PAdvertisements omitted, will appear in our next.

Parces or Stocks.

For Norfolk, (Va.) via Beaufort, (N. C.) NITED STATES MAIL.—The superior new Steam Packet Dolphis, Capt. J. Pennoyer, will continue her trips through the months of September and October, as follows : (at 10 o'clock, A. M. of the days be-

low stated,) Will leave Charleston, | Will leave Norfolk, Thursday, Sept. 10 | Thursday, Sept. 17 Thursday, Sept. 10 Oct. 1 " " Oct. 8 22

Which will finish her season on her present route .-After which, she will commence her regular trips to Havana, via St. Augustine, Key West, (E. F.) to leave Charleston on Thursday, November 12, at 10 o'clock. Charleston A. M. Her regular days for leaving Charleston and Havass, thereafter, will be made known to the public

Fare through to Havana, from Charleston, .... \$40 From St. Augustine to Key West, .....

From St. Augustine to Key West, 20
From St. Augustine to Havana, 30
From Key West to Havana, 15
For Passage, apply to Capt. Pennover, on board, or to WILLIAM PATTON, Agent, 6 Fitzsimons wharf.

Bertlis cannot be considered secure until paid for.—
Letters on the subject, addressed to the Agent, post paid, will be promptly attended to. Baggage, weighing over one hundred pounds, will be charged 20 cents per foot ever. No Freight taken.

extra. No Freight taken.